We frequently find ourselves overloaded with certain lines of goods-most desirable and first-class in every way, but still we have too many of them.

In such a case we don't hesitate-we simply re-mark every pair at a price that'll sell them the minute our customers know of the reduction. While there is of course a loss, we don't mind it, for a first-class house cannot afford to carry over goods to another season and then sell them as new styles. At least this house can't and won't.

These are Lots that MUST GO!

For the reasons given above. The Prices are made to sell them quickly.

FOR THIS WEEK. At \$2.85 At \$1.85

Better than anybody else is selling at Men's genuine Kangaroe Hand-sewed Wedt, Laced, or Ceiters. Men's Russet 5 hoes. 5 dif-ferent shades 8 stries and shapes of best Russia Call or settlest Tau Rid, for very wide, ordinary or extremely

At \$2.85.

Better than you can buy anywhere cleo at \$1.50 Ladies Russet Best Tampico Gost else at \$2.00 Ladies Russet Best Tampico Goat Tourist's Roots Shoes that will not be affected by salt water-or roughest mountain roads and stylish with all. Lastes Soft Hasy Feather-or Medium-weight Tan or Black Kid Low cut Ties and Juliels. If distinct style's Your size is here, be it a lor even a 2 AA to EE width.

to wonder whether the bargains are genuine. You will have taken quite a step toward money-saying when you become convinced that our advertisements are absolutely reliable—that a bargain with us means shoes at a lower price than anyone else can sell the same



930 and 932 7th St. 1914 and 1916 Pa. Avc. 233 Penna. Avenue S. E.

Eight Hundred Millions In Uncle Sam's Cash Box

No Intricate Mechanism for the Protection of the Money, but Yet It Is Impossible for the Enterprising Burglar to Make a Haul.

it is to wonder that Uncle Sam has to keep a vigilant watch lest someone pick wealth almost surpasses the understanding of the average mind, and when we recollect that one man cannot count a million in seven months, some idea of the money several times in the course of

Unlike the Bank of England, our vaults in the basement of the Treasury have no ful mechanism by which they are protested. The English bank has an intricute system of signals and electric arrangements, and even were a robber to which guands the treasure, the act of be submerred into a large vat of water. but the stength of the building and of the ere of ever-present guards, keeps every

MAN WHO DRIVES MILLIONS. Some time ago it was asserted that the little sentry boxes which were erected to the corner of the White House gre were for protection of guards to the President, but the truth is that it is for he watchman who is constantly guarding the

Treasury, aight and day, Over at the Bureau of Engraving and Fricting, where the money is made, a steel want! with a time lock prevents any pos-gliding of container after a certain hour in the day. Then, all during the night a waterman sits in front of the door, while ethers patrol the building. When the money is transported to the Treasury, it is placed in a large wages whose sides are of steel plates and four armed men ride on

to see the solid dark sides of the wagon himbering along drawn by apair of massive hays and driven by a son of the Emerald Isie, who has been at the work for ten

years, which leaves to his credit a sum of \$30,120,000,000 which have been carrie by one man. In all this time no one has ever made any attempt to touch the wagon in which the money was hauled.

On reaching the Treasury the money is placed in the vanits, which are built of stone and then a buge steel safe effected within that work. The weight of the coin sliver is about 5,000,000 tens, and it is ws not open until the next morning at

Then there is another apartment which a closed by the time lock, and a third, leading to the vault. Which has a barred grating in front. Guards watch the building during the Whole night from the outside and within a set of men are always walking the gloomy rounds of the dark

corridors. Were there the least attempt at an attack the whole police force of the city would be on the spot in ten minutes.

Granting that a man could penetrate the from doors which give entrance to the building, he would have also to clude the numerous sentries all about the building, where, in the silence of night, the fall of a pin can be heard. Were he to overcome all guards, he would find that he had an sylvania avenue.

With right hundred millions in his safe, | impossible task in entering the chilled steel door and penetrating the huge one which is closed by the time lock. In short, it would be simply impossible for a robber to be committed on the United State

Treasury.

In moving the money back and forth from the mint in Philadelphia and the sub-Treasury in New York, the sufes, which are uge ones of heavy chilled steel, are car sed in a special car, which is guarded by two armed messengers. In fact, all men who are engaged in handling the money during transportation go about with a pistol in their pockets and all must be well armed. For were an attack to be attempted lese men are expected to defend their

treasure at the risk of their lives.

From the railroad station the safes are brought up by the express companies in large wagons whose sides are framed in stout ironwork. Within is a guard locked and the outside has an additional safe guard in the armed driver and a sentry. The guard in the cage work cannot get out, even were the wagon attacked and he would be forced to defend himselfand the money at all hazards. No one, however, has ever been known to make the least attempt on any of the Treasury wagons or any others

The only case of stealing reported re-cently in the Treasury was a few years ago when one of the guides took a great many silverdollars. Atthattime the silvermoney, which is always put up in bags containing several thousand was exposed to full view of the visitors and one bag lay opened on a table in a root of the vaults and the guide would in a room of the vaults and the guide would steal one each time he took a party through He was at last caught, but strange to sa that same thief is now working in a bank

a little over a year ago there was great fear lest an attack be made upon the money vaults and an extra guard was for a time placed about the big white building. No such notion had ever entered the bead of the band of tagged hoboes and they could have

wirework is all around the tables where the counting goes on, the visitors are made to keep together and in the room where the bank notes are printed, a man at the door takes note of all who enter and watches

willing or unwilling .

To get any definite information about the thickness of the vaults is impossible, for the higher officials seem imbibed with the strange idea that to make such facts public would encourage attempts on the place. On the contrary, a publication of the safeguards by which the money is surrounded is likely to deter any one who might dream of ever attempting such an undertaking. In no other way can the public be made to realize the impossibility of ever penetrating the huge steel vaults V. STUART MOSBY COLEMAN.

THE WARM SULPHUR SPRINGS. 2,600 Feet Elevation in Virginia

Hard Luck Followed the Washington Monument

Trials and Tribulations of Horatio Greenough's Colossal Statue of the Father of His Country. Criticism and Acrimonious Debate.

pedestal in the eastern grounds of the Capan object of interest to residents and visit-Washingtonians have ceased to rail at it, but visitors, and especially foreigners, find it a source of considerable merriment. It is by Horatio Greenough, an American, and has been the subject of more ridicule and adverse criticism than any other work

of art in Washington, perhaps in the world. Congress ordered it in 1832, with the intention of placing it over a vaulted tomb of Washington, which was to be constructed in the crypt of the Capitol, but as the heirs of the soldier-statesman declined to allow his remains to be removed from Moont Vernon, the tomb was not constructed

deal of trouble, spread over many years, and led to a famous and acrimonious debate in Congress, which was participated in by such distinguished men as Calhoun, Keim. Fillmore, Henry A. Wise and John Quincy The history of this work is found in a lengthy report made by Mr. F. C. Adams to Mr. Henry Barnard, Commissioner of Education, who embodied it in his memora-ble report to Congress in 1870.

ble report to Congress in 1870.

This history, to use Mr. Adams' words, "is alike curious, interesting and instructive;" instructive because, "if dearly-bought experience had any weight with us, or did anything to shape our future relations with art, the lesson would be of great value to us. It would teach us that art has certain fixed rules which cannot be violated over the control of the con except at heavy cost in money and reputa

According to Mr. Adams, Greenough was a man of genius, capable of doing something really good, but his mind ran to exaggeration, and his rain was the result of a too liberal government patronage, which permitted him to indulge his fancies rather than correct and improve his judgment.

He was a man of generous symmathies.

He was a man of generous sympathies. He was a man of generous sympathies, but of an impulsive nature. An exacting critic himself, quick to point out the faults of others, ready always to instruct Congress in its duty to American artists, he was singularly unfortunate in what he did for the government. He had a number of plans he was always ready to urge on Congress for decorating the Capitol, and knew exactly what works of art should be executed and where they should be placed. But his plans were not practicable, and it is only fair to say that his execution was not equal to his con-

The undraped colossal statue of Washington, sitting clumsily on a broad, low of\$1,500 assumed to be paid by the said pedestal in the eastern grounds of the Capiciol, facing the grand portice, is always an object of interest to residents and visitmay be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purposes aforesaid." Five thousand dollars was also appropriated for the pur-pose of removing the statue from the Washington navy yard.

Eight years had passed since the making of the contract, and at last the people were notified that the Greenough statue, of which so much had been heard from travelers abroad, was ready; but it was in Florence, an unwieldy mass of nearly twenty-one tons, and the question was low to yet it to this conner.

twenty-one tons, and the question was how to get it to this country.

In accordance with a resolution of Congress, passed in May, 1840, a warship was sent to take it on board, but it was found that her hatches, more than ordinarily large, were not big enough to admit the statue into her hold without the "coamings" being knocked away and the decks ripped up. This operation Commodore Hull was unwilling to have performed. The Sea, an American merchantinan, was at length chartered, her hatches enlarged, and the deck otherwise. chantman, was at length chartered, her hatches enlarged, and the deck otherwise prepared to receive the unwieldy mass of marble. The danger to a ship with such a cargo in her hold, in case of a gale, caused much uneasiness, but at last the status reached here in the spring of 1841. Now a new series of troubles began. The Now a new sories of tradees began. The labor, expense, and time required to move so heavy a mass, even for so short a dis-tance, was very great, and the feeling of relief caused by its safe arrival at the Capitol was expressed in forcible lan-guage in an arricle in the National Intelligencer at the time.

The statue when ancevered, instead of exciting admiration, created a feeling of very general disappointment. Then it was found that the doors at the east front of the Capitol were not large chough to admir it, and measures had to be taken to cut away the masonly and increase the space. Thus another heavy expense was incurred. At length the statue was got the the round and again a serious dif-



ception. He was another forcible example of the fact that a very good critic may be an indifferent artist, though he had given the country several examples of artistic taste of a very high order, showing a delicate appreciation of the

In proceeding to design his Washington it is evident that Greenough departed from the ordinary rules of art, and set out to indulge his fancy and to give the world a stage of the Father of His Country such as it had never seen before. In that he succeeded. Put his Washington was so different from the accepted ideal of the people, and so at variance with what they conceived to be correct taste, as to bring down upon it very general con-demnation. The effect of this was to retard rather than advance the interests of American art at the Capitol. It might be bold, striking, and undoubtedly it was original, the people said, but it was a Washington of the artist's fancy only. They preferred something approximating as near as possible to the original as seen

It has been the ambition of Greenough's life to receive from Congress an order for a statue of Washington. This desire was gratified by a clause introduced into the band of tagged hoboes and they could have been dispersed by a small squad of police in three rounds.

Great precautions against theft in the ranks of the clerks are taken and any missing note is deducted from the wages of the one into whose hands it last passed. Heavy wirework is all around the tables where ugh, \$5,000 being appropriated to

carry it into effect.

It will be observed that a "pedestrian" statue was called for, but there is no record showing why the change was made that closely every one. A person is not allowed about the building alone, but must go with a party and a guide and if tired can ust return, but must complete the journey, willing or unwilling. ess of his limitations, both as to the design and as to the amount of money to be paid for the work. Five different appropriations for this payment were made, as follows July, 1832, \$5,000; March, 1833, \$5,000; July, 1834, \$5,000; March, 1835, \$5,000, and

September, 1841, the final payment, \$8,000. The last-named amount was made through a joint resolution of Congress, authorizing "that the accounts of Horatio Greenough for expenses incurred in the execution of the 'pedestrian' statue of Washington"—it will be seen that Congress still designated it a "pedestrian" statue—"authorized by a resolution of Congress, February 13, 1832, and the accounts and charges for freight of the same to the United States be settled, under the direction of the Secretary of State, according to the rights of the claimants under their several contracts liberally con strued,"provided that "not more than \$6,500 shall be allowed the said Greenough in the event that the Secretary of State, under such construction as aforesaid, shall consider him entitled to charge the same, and not more than \$6,000 for the freight afore-said and detention of the ship and for an iron cumbrance than an ornament, and afforded a ready subject for such ungenerous critics at it. The artist saw that he had m serious mistake, as well in regard to light as in not adopting his statue to the pro-portions of the rotunda; but to again set t in motion would involve another heavy expense and perhaps seriously damage hi

Becoming finally convinced that the statue would not remain long where it was, Greenough wrote a letter to the Con-gressional committee asking its removal to a more suitable place, complaining that the light in the rotunda was defective and that in it the stand could not be seen to advantage. Congress, it seems, was glad to have an opportunity of voting it out of the Capitol, and proceeded to act on Greenough's suggestions and grant on Greenough's suggestions and grant

After various experiments, both as to position and elevation, the sport where the statue now stands was finally agreed upon. When it was removed from the rotunda the space between the doors had to be again enlarged,

was on the question of its removal that of the erection of a pedestal and that of the erection of a pedestal that the famous debate already mentioned

took place, and it may be found in the "Globe" reports of the second session of the Twenty-seventh Congress.

It would seem that Congress was very much disgusted with all the trouble it had had with the statue. For instance, Mr. Keim, of Pennsylvania, remarked during the debate that the Secretary of the Navy had stated that were the question now whether this statue would be ordered or not be "checkled". not, he 'should be among the first to vote in the negative; but Congress had already spent about \$40,000 upon it, and it was here, and to have it standing upon a rude structure of yellow pine boards would be a reflection on the character of the nation. In reply to Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Keim said that as far as the members of the committee were concerned, they 'were willing that the statue, with its wooden pedestal, should remain as it was, much like a Hindon suffer.

suttee, with a marble corpse on a funeral To further show the acrimony of the debate it may be stated that Henry A. Wise the famous Virginian, denounced the statue in the most caustic and bitter language hurling against it all the invective for which he was noted. He declared the statue was unfit to be made, ridiculed its want of drapery, and criticised the Latin in scription, which he said was "bad Latin written in Italy."

A somewhat curious feature of the history of this statue of Washington is that

A somewhat curious feature of the history of this statue of Washington is that Greenough, after getting the price he agreed to make it for, and a great deal more as has been seen, rendered an account of expenses, charging the rent of his studio in Florence, wages of his servant, postage, and various other things of a similar character; but what is more curious, he succeeded in getting the account allowed.

She Is a Fair Pioneer

MISS F. T. B. PRYOR WAS THE FIRST OF 10,000.

To Her Belongs the Honor of Having First Joined the N. S. D. A. R.

To Miss Frances Theodore Bland Pryo known at home and to friends as Fan or Fanny, belongs the honor of being the first girl to join the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Now that this feminine organization numbers 10,000 members and is increasing at an astonishing ratio, this fact makes Miss Pryor a young lady who may be regarded with much interest, both by her fair col-leagues throughout the country, and by all good citizens as well, for the pioneer in any enterprise is always one who merits attention, as it takes a certain amount of enter upon any fresh undertaking.

At first the ladies of the land were omewhat doubtful as to the advisability of attempting any such untried scheme, and joined themselves slowly to the band of long-headed, clear-visioned women who were wise enough to divine what a great fore such an organized body of patriotis



Miss Fannie Pryor.

petticoats; but now that the timid ones see that their fears were infounded, they are so eagerly enlisting themselves in the ranks that last year the Revolutionary Society doubled itself in number.

Miss Pryor was also the first young maid to join the New York City Chapter of the Daughters, her number being two, her mother's one, as Mrs. Pryor was the first regent of the chapter, which was the first one in the whole society to be organized, and is now the hirgest and most influential

Miss Pryor is a charming young lady, her beauty of face and distinguished bear-ing making her a noticeable figure wherever stic appears, and yet one of her most char-acteristic tracts is a marked indifference to

offmration.

She is a Colonial Dame, besides being a "Daughter," and by right, coming, as she loss, from a long line of distinguished ancestors on both sides of the house. She is he daughter of Judge Roger A, and Sara

and charm, as well as high mental attain-ments as both writer and speaker. Miss Pryor was born in Virginia, and comes from good old Virginia stock. On the maternal side she dates back in Engand to the ancient days of the Palatinate

ombining sweetness and amiability with independence and unusual courage. CAROLYN HALSTED.

LOVE'S A HERO.

Everybody Does, Says Gen! Longstreet

Experience With Southern Women. The Georgia camp fires are made mot brilliant by the presence of Gen. Longstreet, says the New York Recorder, in whose honor an extra log is piled upon the flames and who tells over and over again his march down "on to Richmond," when single, on foot and unarmed, he trod from his post in the west to join Jeff Davis and the state forces. "Everybody loves a hero," says the general, "and to that simple people I was such. I had resigned from the northern army and was on my way to fight with my state countrymen. One night I reached a small hamist, and, being almost too tired to care whether friends or love were there. Isoopped and asked for supper and a night's love of the production of the producti Istopped and asked for supper and a night's lodging. A nice old colored aunty opened the door and let me in. 'If you'se a southerner,' she said, 'you can have your eggs fried tender. If you'se a northerner they'll be tougher than he.'.

"I had to laugh while I assured her I was a southerner, in the norming I asked for my bill. 'It ain't nathm', said she, 'ef ye're goin' on for Richmond, but ef ye're goin' hum ter think it over it'll cost yer \$10.'

"I paid a little and while I put the coin in her hand she explained that she didn't know nothin' 'bout the meanin' of war, but she did know dat some of dem northerners had come down and spoilt her bleachin' ground and carried de clothes line away. And since then she had had ter dry de clothes over de backs of de chairs."

A Bicycle Luncheon. The "pink ten" is a thing of the past and the "rainbow chocolotaire" is dead. All these fancifully named functions are an dose landing hance reactions are being supplainted by the "bicycle funch-con." The first of these was given less than two weeks ago, and now they are the rage. The first one was the concep-tion of a Broad street girl. She had learned to ride recently, and when her papa had just purchased a handsome wheel for her she was very proud of it, and so accordingly invited several of her The table was spread with tri-

Butcher Committed to Jail. William E. Butcher, the young man arrested Friday on the charge of having forged the name of R. D. Howell, an usher at the Academy of Music, to a check for \$1,000, yesterday waived a preliminary examination in the police court, and was committed in default of \$1,000 security for the action of the

\$5.00. Weekly Seasnore Ex- \$5.00. cursions via Pennsylvania Bailroad. Every Friday and Saturday until August 31, inclusive, the Pennsylvania rail-road will sell for the 10 a.m. and 11 a.m. trains excursion tickets to Cape May, Atlantic City and Sea Isle City, at rate of \$5.00, good returning until following Tuesday.

FURTHER DELAY IS DANGEROUS!

This stock that we bought of the Columbia Clothing Co. is going like wild fire-you'll have trouble in finding your size here
if you wait much longer-better come to-day-or to-night.

ON THE DOLLAR FOR MEN'S SUMMER SUITS

Suits that were \$7-Now \$3.50. Suits that were \$10-Now \$5.00. Suits that were \$12-Now \$6.00. Suits that were \$15-Now \$7.50. Suits that were \$18-Now \$9.00. All trousers at half value also.

M. Dyrenforth & Co.,

621 Pa. Ave. N. W. Under Metropolitan Hotel.

Washington Flirted At Old Carlysle House

Historic Mansion In Alexandria Where the Father of His Country Got His Commission as a British Officer From General Braddock.

Just at this time of the year, when the thors of the Fourth are still reverberating n the summer air, it is but natural that all ding us of the Revolutionary beroes should be of unusual interest. To most of us the men of Bunker Hill and Valley Forge are but a name, and it is only when we see their daily limints that we realize that they were made of the same stuff as the men of our time. We can not believe that they went the daily round of pully duties that fall to our lot, yet it is as likely as not that Washington got in a pet if the slaves forgot o feed the pigs, and that his wife grew red in the face if some darkey purloined the raspherry jam, just like our husbands and

FAMOUS CARLYSLE HOUSE. Perhaps the most interesting of the Revo-ntionary relies is an old mansion over in Alexandria, Va., which ought to be regarded as one of the most historical houses in America. The place stands in a square on Fairfax street and comprises an antique stel, known as the "Braddock House," Carlyste house, is not to be seen from the

The botel covers the portion of two sides f a square, standing on a corner, but within s grounds is the smaller buildings, both og connected by a high porch. At the foot of the square is a large garden

vergrown with high weeds. A few hun-red yards off flows the Potomic river and houses perch just on the side of the From the street, nothing of the arryste house can be seen, but on passing down the river a full view is obtained.

Standing in a rear corrdior of the hotel one tooks out at a manuson that was the liveliest of the hospitalite abodes of olden times. The bricks are still soural, but the from is duil with the rains and ams of fleeting years, the stately porch of white pillars is shut in by the towering mass of the hotel and the walk in front is high in

ferred with Braddock, is but the site of business offices and stores.

WAS ONCE A FORT.

The Carrysle house is ballit upon a vast tone forr, of whose birth history has no scord. But it is supposed to have been rected by the enricest settlers as a deense against the Indians, and some the dare of its beginning as early as 1670, years before Washington was bern or anyone dreamed that a new Republic would spring into life in the recently discovered The stones are heavy gray one world. The stokes are because are narrow, and within the dark recesses are narrow, damp cells, which tradition says were used damp cells, which tradition says were used slave-pens and as stables for the cattle on the settlers feared an attack by the

indians.
So old is this part that the iron frame

The first place entered is a large ball, into which a broad stairway curves down from the tear. The wood of the steps and newel-post is of solid mahegany. and the value thus represented is said to be several hundred dollars. On the right are several empty rooms, which must have been used as parlors; on the second story are any number of bed-chambers, while on the left of the hall channers, while on the left of the half and opposite to the pariors is a room which has seen most of the great men who made American history. It is the ballroom, a rather small spartners in contrast with the magnificent proportions of our modern palaces on the Hudson or Fifth avenue, but sufficient for the needs of the time.

WASHINGTON MET MRS. CUSTIS. The walls are tinted a blue and the room is of panelings of oak. Above the door and the mantel are claborate carvings, and a large frame for pictures, built in the wall like those seen down at Mount Vernon, still remains intact. Here it was that Washington, then an ambitious man, received his commission in the Brit-ish army from the hands of the English general, Braddock, and from this point they set out on the expedition to Fort Duquesne, an enterprise from which Brad-dock never returned, for his body was buried near the place of defeat.

Washington, being a frontiersman, knew the methods of warfare employed by the Indians and warned Braddeck that it was uncless to fight savages by the military tactics of European nations. But, like most Englishmen, Bradiock thought be know all that was necessary, but found too late that Washington's advice was the only proper one. In this house, it is said, the conversation relative to the expedition against the Indians took place. And it was here also that the council of And it was here also that the council of five governors took place. The men present were Governor Diuwiddle, of Vinginia, Governor De Laurer, of New York, Governor sernor Morris, of Pennsylvania, Governor Sharpe, of Massachusetts, and Governor

about a dance that Washington had with Saille Fairfax, the young sister of Lord Fairfax, in the bullroom one might when they were about to set out for a bull. FLIRTING WITH SALLIE FAIRFAX.

Washington caught sight of her fresh, miling face she came tripping down the glistening stairs, her dainty toes peeping out from beneath the soft folds out from beneath the soft folds of the huge saim skirt, and with the galantry of chesterfield he took her for a partner in a stately minuet, where the two bowed and contested to the strains of an old violin in the hands of a dusky slave, while the tallow "dips" flekered down on the quant picture. Sailie was a hit of a flirt, so the goestips say, and it is thought that she caused the heart of Warbington more uncusiness than the bayoneth of the liritish invader.

The grounds in front extended from the porch, which is now about a honder feet allove the level of the earth, down to the street and there was a lovely lawn on which ir new states had been pointed by poplars in whose shades the galance of the day smoked and filtred or talked about the political disturbances of that time.

id his pew bearing his name on a plate is ill preserved and shown daily to visthis preserved and shows daily to vis-tions. In the yard of the church are many graves of the last century whose incomp-tions are to use indicrens samples of an-cient epitaphs. Not far from the Carysin-bouseis what has been the old "Chy Hense," in which the balls of Revolutionary days took place and the bakony for the musi-cians is still in good order in the dancing-room.

gentleman who used to travel with a conch-and-six. V.STUART MOSBY COLEMAN.

MRS. ELLENHARDIN WALWORTH.

Engaged Upon a Work of Peculiar Interest to American Women. In Mrs Ellen Hardin Walworth is found one of this country's most representative women, and one who is constantly turning of the three original founders of the National Society of the Doughters of the American Revolution. She maks as one of the feminine pioneers in chronicling American history and genealogy. She was also among the first of her sex to make a thorough and systematic study of parliamentary law and practice, her classes for considering parliamentary procedure being well-known in New York city, as is also the Post Parliament Club, of which she is prest-dent. But her latest departure is the write ing of a book on the subject of the patriotic genealogical and historical societies which have spring into existence and grown nonce

It has become a perfect craze, especially among the fair members of society, to join one or more of these orders, and many a gentle dame is at her wit's end in the search for an ancestor. To all such this forth-coming volume of Mrs. Walworth's will given explicit directions as to how to go about discovering a colonel or revolutionary progenitor. It will do almost everything but create a forefather for the anxious searcher, and it will go into minutest de-tails as regards sources of information. It will further even a like up to date of It will further give a list up to date of all the patriotic organizations, what are

all the patriotic organizations, what are the requirements for eligibility in them to whom to apply forentrates, the institution feer, annual dues, price of insignia, also the aims and object of each association, and how each one differs from the others. A little account will be included of how the various orders originated, and the most important points of each constitution are to be quoted. A long list of the chief volumes of reference will be added, from which the would-be candidate can compile the "documentary evidence," the sine qua non of admission to any of the organizations. "documentary evidence," the sine qua non of admission to any of the organizations. The leading feminine associations touched upon are to be the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Daughters of the Cincinuati, the Colonial Dames, the Daughters of the Revolution, the May Piower Society, the United States Daughters of 1812 and the other less well-known genealogical and historical societies.

unlifications to becessary for the executing I such a task, as the is furnifier with the on soch a task, as she is fumiliar with the linest workings of these organizations through practical work therein, and also through observation. Besidesbeing a found-er of the Daughters of the American Revolu-tion, she was its first secretary, later leading vice president and at present is an honorary vice president.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.

Only Eight Hours From Washington. A cool summer resort and perfect ani-tarium, 2,600 feet above sca-level. The croor Morris, of Pennsylvania, Governor Sharpe, of Massachusetts, and Governor Shirley.

Tradition has it that it was at the Carlysie house that Washington met his fate in the person of the charming Widow Custis, afterwards known as Lady Washington. There is also a pretty story told